

County, tells me that he observed one at South Setauket in May, but could not secure it. Neither of us ever met the bird before, and it is quite rare.

Other notable captures are the Bay-breasted Warbler, of which I have secured one and Mr. Helme four, and the Nashville Warbler of which I have seen two.

The season has been very late, the majority of the May migrants not appearing until the 16th, when there was a large flight. They continued to come to the very last of the month; a large flight occurred on the 26th, a smaller one on the 27th, and a considerable number of migrants, mostly Blackpoll Warblers, were observed on the 30th.—ARTHUR H. HOWELL, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Spring Arrivals at Washington, D. C.—The first individuals of several spring migrants seen in the vicinity of Washington during the present season having been noted, the dates of their arrival are given herewith, as being of probable interest to readers of 'The Auk.' For some of the records I am indebted to other observers, whose names are given in connection therewith.

Spizella socialis.—April 3.

Thryothorus bewickii.—April 5. A male of this species was heard singing near my house in Brookland (one of the suburbs of Washington), but was purposely not collected. It is an excessively rare bird in this part of the country, only three specimens having been obtained (two at Arlington, Virginia, April 10, 1882, and April 6, 1883, by Mr. William Palmer, and one in Washington, April 8, 1888, by Mr. M. M. Green).

Chelidon erythrogaster.—April 7.

Stelgidopteryx serripennis.—April 8.

Troglodytes ædon.—April 17.

Polioptila cærulea.—April 17. (W. Palmer).

Harporhynchus rufus.—April 18.

Chætura pelagica.—April 23.

Seiurus aurocapillus.—April 24.

Progne subis.—April 24. (N. R. Woods).

Seiurus noveboracensis.—April 24. (W. Palmer).

Antrostomus vociferus.—April 24. (W. Palmer).

Geothlypis trichas.—April 24. (W. Palmer).

Setophaga ruticilla.—April 24. (W. Palmer.)

Mniotilta varia.—April 24. (W. Palmer).

Dendroica æstiva.—April 26. (C. I. Goodale).

Turdus mustelinus.—April 28. (W. Palmer).

Vireo gilvus.—April 30.

Galeoscoptes carolinensis.—April 30.

Dendroica discolor.—April 30.

Myiarchus crinitus.—May 1.

Piranga rubra.—May 1. (Takoma, D. C.; R. W. Shufeldt).

Helmitherus vermivorus.—May 1. (Takoma, D. C.; R. W. Shufeldt).

Contopus virens.—May 2.

Passerina cyanea.—May 2.

Dendroica cærulescens.—May 2. (Norbeck, Md.: C. Abert).

Habia ludoviciana.—May 3.

Icteria virens.—May 3.

Vireo olivaceus.—May 3.

Icterus spurius.—May 3. (C. I. Goodale).

Trochilus colubris.—May 3. (C. I. Goodale).

Chordeiles virginianus.—May 3.

Dendroica blackburniæ.—May 4. (Takoma, D. C.; R. W. Shufeldt).

As showing the considerably earlier migration west of the Alleghanies, it may be mentioned that the National Museum has just received a specimen of this bird, shot April 22 at East Saginaw, Michigan, by Mr. Peter Lepp, of that place.

Tyrannus tyrannus.—May 4.

Icterus galbula.—May 4. (Takoma, D. C.; R. W. Shufeldt).

Melanerpes erythrocephalus.—May 4.

Compsothlypis americana.—May 4. (C. I. Goodale).—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Washington, D. C.*

Notes on some Birds of Grays Harbor, Washington.—An important paper on the avifauna of the Northwest Coast has been recently published by Mr. R. H. Lawrence,* entitled: 'A Preliminary List of the Birds of the Gray's Harbor Region, Washington.' It contains the results of observations made at various times between April, 1890, and July, 1891, and includes notes on 92 species.

While collecting on the Northwest Coast in the summer of 1889, for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, I spent two weeks and a half at Aberdeen on Grays Harbor, and although the time was mainly devoted to collecting mammals, several species of birds not mentioned in Lawrence's list came under my observation. On account of the peculiar interest of the birds of this region which is within the area of maximum rainfall of the Northwest Coast, the following notes, published through the courtesy of Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Chief of the Division of Ornithology of the Department of Agriculture, may be of interest as supplementing those of Mr. Lawrence.

Aberdeen, the largest town on Grays Harbor, is built on a 'tide flat' on the north side of the Chehalis at the mouth of the Wishkah River. At the time of my visit (August 5-22, 1889) it was practically in the midst of an extensive coniferous forest, the only outlook being down the Chehalis River which furnished almost the only means of communication between the neighboring towns of Cosmopolis and Hoquiam, since the trail through the 'timber' to the latter place was seldom used. In the dense forests, which consist mainly of gigantic spruces (*Picea sitchensis*), hemlocks (*Tsuga mertensiana*), and cedars (*Thuja gigantea*), carpeted

* Auk, IX, Jan. 1892, 39-47.